

"Good morning, Mr. Anderson! You are the very man I am looking for," said a well-known doctor, smiling broadly as he addressed the young student.

"I can't say that I am much delighted at seeing you, then," said Mr. Anderson.

"That's hardly fair, Mr. Anderson. But, just as said. There's a little affair of yours down at square Milkenberg's, that I wish you'd arrange some time to day."

"Whose is it?"

"Old Lawson's, the bootmaker. He's a little impatient to share in your good fortune," replied the doctor, smiling at his own humor.

"It's the last time I'll patronize the old scoundrel," said Anderson, in an offended tone. "But never mind; I'll arrange it before night."

"Do, if you please," said the doctor, bowing and again Anderson was moving along with no companion but his own thoughts.

"A cursed fix I'm in, now, ain't it?" he said half aloud. "A rich wife and not a cent to my name. But it's folly to despair. The old scoundrel will come to, and by his own acting a little stiff to show off. He ought to be proud of the connection."

"And the young man walked along with a dignified pace, for the next half square, in the pride of self consequence."

But, Anderson was mistaken. Harder was as much as his daughter, and so displeased with all he could learn of Anderson, that he would take no notice of them. After two months, during which time the young couple lived in open rupture, Anderson found it impossible to keep from jail. Waiting just long enough to get his quarterly remittance, of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, from his father, who had been kept in ignorance of his marriage, he pocketed the money, and left the city. He did not even leave a note behind for his wife.

A sad time, poor girl! And she it afterwards. On the third day after Anderson had failed to make his appearance, his wife received notice from her husband to leave the house, as she could not afford to keep her any longer for nothing. This communication was made in no very choice terms, and wound up as follows:

"And if you'll take my advice, you'll go home to your father, for not much good 'll ever come of your living with Mr. Anderson. Let me tell you that, even if he should show himself again; though I've no notion that ever he will."

Genevieve burst into tears, and cried and sobbed as if her heart would break. This exhibition of distress touched, in some degree, the feelings of the landlady, and she said with more kindness of manner:

"I didn't mean to hurt your feelings, Mrs. Anderson. I wouldn't do that for the world. But, I'm serious, when I tell you as a friend, that you would build on a vain hope, if you calculated much upon a return of your husband. He's over head and ears in debt, here, and has gone off. I have little doubt, to get clear of it."

"Don't talk to me in that way, madam! You cannot, surely be in earnest? But even if he has gone home to Virginia, he will send for me directly."

"His father, if I am rightly informed," replied the landlady, "is a poor farmer, with a large family, who has sinned all the rest, to make a doctor of this one. Having trifled with his father's kindness, and abused his confidence, he will surely go back to him."

"O madam! what you say cannot be true!" exclaimed Genevieve, the tears flowing afresh from her eyes.

"It is all true, Mrs. Anderson, and sorry am I to have to tell you so. Anderson expected to get a fortune with you, but having been disappointed in this expectation, and being overwhelmed with debt, he has left you."

There was too much evidence in Genevieve's mind to enable her to reject, fully, her plain-spoken landlady's statement, and overwhelmed at the idea of her situation, she covered her face with her hands, and rocking her body backwards and forwards, murmured:

"What shall I do? What shall I do?"

"Go home at once to your father, Mrs. Anderson," said her landlady.

"But father won't see me, nor suffer me to come to the house."

"Then you are in a bad way, poor thing!"

"May I stay here a little while, ma'am?" she said, meekly, looking through her tears, imploringly, into the landlady's face.

The feelings of the latter, not usually very sensitive, were touched, and wiping the moisture from her eyes, she said:

"Certainly, Mrs. Anderson, for a little while. But, you know, I can't afford to keep you long; and so you'd better make fair weather with your folk as quick as possible."

If there is any thing of good remaining in the heart, circumstances of trial and affliction will develop it. It may be hidden for years, like fire in the steel, but rough collision will reveal the spark. This is one of the principal uses of adversity.

"I have done wrong," said Mrs. Anderson, mentally, after an hour's affliction commencing with her own thoughts. Now, this simple conclusion and acknowledgment, indicated that beneath all the false pride and vain desires of Genevieve, there lay, concealed, some good principles, by which she might be elevated from an evil and a false into a good and a true character. Had these shown themselves under different circumstances, they might have been trampled upon, and extinguished. But they were kept concealed and protected until the right moment.

(Continued next week.)

The Great Central Road.

The Engineers and Surveyors under the direction of Gen. Robinson, are, we understand, now in the vicinity of Akron, pursuing their preliminary survey of the route for the Warren and Franklin Railroad. They find the ground thus far, remarkably favorable for the enterprise. They find a line between Akron and Warren, but 41 miles in length; being one mile shorter than the nearest traveled road. They go on west to Gallion. So says the Beacon.

The above we clip from the True Democrat. That the route indicated is one of the best, nay, the very best in the whole country, for a great rail thoroughfare, the surveys conclusively demonstrate. That the road, when completed, will be the great trunk line between the east and west there can be no doubt. The interests already secured by the road is immense; capitalists everywhere, at the first glance, see that as an investment, it will not be equalled anywhere. There is no doubt that this work will be very soon under contract; and in an incredible short period of time the iron horse will travel over a road of like grade from New York to Independence, and ultimately to the Pacific, stopping at Warren for wood, water, passenger and freight. This has now become a "fixed fact" in the estimation of many. Messrs. KENT and EARL, of Franklin, were here on the 27th, on their way east, on business connected with the road.—W. R. Chronicle.

CONGRESS.—On December 8th Mr. Chase made an important move, by giving notice of a bill granting to Ohio all the unused and unappropriated lands in that state; Mr. Clements offered a joint resolution to the effect that the land of Ohio should be

conceded to the State of Ohio, and that the State should be allowed to dispose of the same as it saw fit.

Mr. Chase's bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas to 90 nays.

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THE OHIO STAR.

LYMAN W. HALL, Editor.

Mrs. HELEN L. BENTLEY, Regular Contributor.

RAVENNA.

Wednesday December 15 1852

Atrocious Bill.

Senator Cushing, member of the Ohio Senate from the District composed of the Counties of Gallia, Meigs and Clinton, and a Whig at that, has introduced into the Senate the following bill. He will henceforth be notoriously infamous. We should like to see the yeas and nays on that bill. Those who vote for it will be marked men. Remember that!

We wish to make no comments. The case needs none. The blistering atrocity of this proposed legislation, will be fully apparent to every mind imbued with sentiments and feelings of humanity.

A BILL.

To prevent the further settlement of blacks and mulattoes in the State of Ohio.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1854, no black or mulatto person, not a resident of this State, shall be permitted to settle or reside therein.

Sec. 2. That every adult black or mulatto person residing within this State, shall on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1854, enter by her or her name, together with the names of his, her, or their minor children, if any such they have at the time, residing within this State, in the recorder's office in the county in which he, she, or they, may reside, to be registered by said recorder in a book to be provided by him for that purpose; for the performance of which duty, the recorder shall be entitled to receive the sum of ten cents for each name so registered, and thereafter the recorder's certificate of such registry shall be sufficient evidence of the residence of the person whose name shall have been registered, which said certificate the recorder shall make out and deliver to the proper person or persons at the same time paying to the said recorder twenty-five cents for each certificate so made out.

Sec. 3. That whenever after the first day of January, A. D. 1854, any black or mulatto child or children shall be born of parents residing within this State, it shall be the duty of the parent or parents of such child or children, within twelve months after the birth of such child or children, to have the name or names of such child or children registered as aforesaid in the office of the recorder of the proper county.

Sec. 4. That all black or mulatto persons, who shall be bound within the limits of this State, after the first day of January, A. D. 1854, who shall have resided therein one month, and whose name shall not have been registered as provided for in this act, shall be held to be non-residents within the meaning of this act, and shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided, for a violation of the provisions thereof.

Sec. 5. That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1854, it shall be unlawful for any black or mulatto person not resident of this State within the meaning of this act, to hold any real estate therein either by gift, devise or purchase, nor shall any real estate be held in trust or in any other manner for the use of such black or mulatto person or persons, and any real estate which shall be devised or granted to such black or mulatto person or persons, or which shall be held in trust or otherwise for such black or mulatto person or persons shall become forfeited to the State of Ohio.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county in which said real estate is situated, upon complaint of any citizen, to forthwith institute proceedings, by petition in the court of common pleas of said county, in the name of the State of Ohio, for the recovery of any real estate so forfeited as aforesaid, and upon the recovery thereof, to cause a transcript of such recovery to be made and transmitted to the auditor of state, to be by him sold in the manner now provided for the sale of forfeited lands.

Sec. 7. That every black or mulatto person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof, before the probate court of any county in this state, upon complaint of any citizen, shall be imprisoned in the jail of the county, at large labor, for any time not less than six or more than twelve months, at the discretion of the court, and shall moreover be liable for the costs of prosecution.

Sec. 8. That if any person, or persons, shall within this state, after the first or any subsequent term of imprisonment shall expire, shall be deemed an additional and independent violation of this act.

Sec. 9. That it shall be the duty of the district assessors throughout the state, at the same time that they make an assessment of the taxable property within their respective districts, to make a complete list of the names of all blacks and mulatto persons, and of minors, of their respective ages, and return the same within ten days after the same shall be completed to the recorder of the county in which said list shall be made.

Sec. 10. That any assessor, recorder, or prosecuting attorney who shall fail in any instance, to perform the duties required of him by this act, shall be liable to pay for every such default, any sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, before any justice of the peace, or mayor of any incorporated town or city, or one-half to go to the informer, and the other half to the county in which such penalty shall be recovered, and be shall moreover be incapable forever hereafter of holding any office of trust or profit within the State of Ohio.

Organized.

We hope our friends in the Townships will not fail to organize and make a complete roll of the names of the Free Democrats. The Free Democrats of Ravenna have organized, and their example is being followed in many places. In Akron the Free Democrats have organized, adopting substantially the Ravenna Constitution.

Let the friends in the Townships move in this matter, and be on fire to send an account of their doings to us for publication. This step, our friends may be sure, is of the first importance.

The True Democrat, in publishing the proceedings of the Ravenna meeting, says:

"Up Guards and at Them."

This is the motto of our Portage friends. They consider the campaign of 1856 is opened, and they are preparing for it. Is not this the right spirit? Can men who so not be defeated?

Our friends at Ravenna met immediately after

formed by Free Democrats in every county in the State.

We have just heard, that our friends at Akron have formed a similar association. The bill is rolling. Let every township, in every county be thus organized. If they be, who can doubt the result? Who fear for the future?

Free Democrats, organize, organize; have papers circulated in every neighborhood; get lecturers to address the people; arrange for discussion; and you will do a world of good to your country and for man. You will conquer in 1856. ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE, and let every man realize that the campaign is begun, and that he must work in it, steadily, boldly, with a spirit which means not what failure means, and which feels that it can and will win the day.

The work, friends! On for Freedom and Victory!

Weekly Varieties.

George W. Kenble has been appointed Consul for St. Helena.

The Wheeling Times of Nov. 30th, says the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad will be in running order by the first of January, 1853.

The roof of the new Capitol at Columbus, is nearly completed. All work will be suspended in a few days for the winter.

Four young men were sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of New York last week.

Wm. B. Biggs, lat-ly a clerk in the Navy Department, has been appointed purser in the Navy. Vice, L. P. Wallace resigned.

A heavy gold ring valued at \$2,000 has been sent to President Pierce by the citizens of San Francisco, California.

A gold headed cane, costing \$65, has been prepared by some of the citizens of New Hampshire, to be presented to Gen. Pierce.

Dr. Wesley Sumner of Cincinnati, has donated the generous sum of \$5,000 to the Widows Home Society in this city.

Ralph Waldo Emerson has been lecturing in Cincinnati the past week.

The following is the statement of the business of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road for November. From passengers and mails, \$20,497.63 Freight, 10,778.30

Total, \$31,275.93

Passengers in November, 22,478

Miss Charlotte Cushman and Miss Clarke (Grace Greenwood) left Paris in company, on the 28th ultimo for Rome where they will pass the winter.

The citizens of Dayton are making efforts to have the next State fair held in that place.

The Charter of the "Bank of the State" of South Carolina has by the Legislature been extended to 1871.

John B. Caldwell has been elected to the Supreme Bench of North Carolina, and Messrs. Stark to the Camplership of the State.

Seven millions two hundred and sixty thousand dollars in gold dust were received at the Philadelphia Mint, during the month of November, the exports of specie to Europe during the same month were about \$900,000.

All the American Ships on Lake Ontario, have gone into winter quarters.

The walls of a fire story building in New York fell one day last week killing three of the workmen and seriously injuring three more, the wall being too weak to sustain the roof.

It is stated that John P. Hale intends to go into the practice of the law in Concord, in connection with Asa Fowler, Esq., soon after the expiration of his term in the Senate.

Six Mormons from Beaver Island were recently arrested in Chicago for stealing goods.

A public dinner is to be tendered to Gerrit Smith, by his friends, in celebration of his recent election to Congress.

The Sugar plantations of Louisiana are making uncommonly heavy crops, many of them are realizing three hundred lbs. per acre.

The Rev. J. B. Smith, is about to be sent on a mission to the fugitive slaves in Canada, by the Free Will Baptists. There are about 36,000 fugitives in Canada, and their numbers are daily augmented.

The Indianapolis Journal says that some 30,000 hogs will be slaughtered in that city this winter.

\$6.20 a 7.50 per cwt. is being paid in Charleston Md. for Pork.

The receipts of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Railroad for November, 1852, are \$24,422.31. This road is at present in a very prosperous condition, the Directors have decided to build a second track, part of which is to be completed early next season.

Owing to the recent rise in iron and steel, the Blacksmiths generally have raised their prices for work 25 per cent.

An eminent Physician asserts from "personal experience," that a few hours spent in a sugar manufactory infusing the saccharine fumes, is a certain cure for the consumption.

John B. Gough is lecturing in Eastern Massachusetts.

The November receipts of the Sandusky and Massillon Railroad are \$30,102.

The Sculptor, Greenough has become insane, George W. Allison (Democrat) has been appointed Post Master at Woodport, Ohio.

Uncle Tom's Cabin—Cheap Edition.

The long desired cheap edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has at length appeared. The entire work, presented in one neat and substantial pamphlet volume, for 37 1/2 cents.

We tender our acknowledgments to the Western Publishers, Jewitt, Proctor & Worthington of Cleveland, for a copy by mail.

135,000 copies making 270,000 volumes have already been published in the United States, besides a far greater number in England. This cheap edition, now brings this wonderful book within the reach of all, and will give a new impetus to the already equalled circulation of this powerful missionary of humanity.

The cheap edition, as well as the bound volumes, may be obtained at HALL'S BOOK STORE, RAVENNA.

The Banker's Wife, By T. S. A. Thur-

This is one of the most interesting of Arthur's tales, and is written for the purpose of showing that dishonesty in the father is likely to develop itself in the son, and to illustrate the evils of an inordinate love of money, and speculation. To be a Bank President is the aim accomplished by the hero of the story, and it is the wife of the Banker's Wife who is to cure his success.

We commend her history to young ladies. The way to keep a rotten Bank by "kiting" is so well illustrated in this work, that we can safely recommend it to all engaged in that business, as well as to those who are in possession of democratic principles which

State Agricultural Society.

At a recent meeting of the State Agricultural Society at Columbus, much important business was transacted, and a very favorable report of the state of the Society was made. The Agricultural cause is increasing in interest in this State, and with proper management can be of invaluable worth to the farming interests of the country.

The following gentlemen were elected to the "Agricultural State Board," for two years. David McIntosh, J. G. Gess, R. W. Steele, W. H. Ladd, and L. F. Worthington.

New Publication.

YOUNG'S CRUIZER'S MANUAL.—J. B. Cobb & Co. of this city, have just issued from the press a fine edition of the above work, which, for elegant typography and style of execution, is surpassed by none of our Eastern publications.

The work itself is what its title declares it to be, a "Manual of Government and Law, comprising a familiar illustration of Civil Government; a practical view of the State Governments, and of the Government of the United States; a digest of Common and Statutory Law, and of the Law of Nations; and a summary of Parliamentary Rules for the practice of deliberative assemblies; with supplementary notes on the Government of the State of Ohio, and the Constitution of the State."

Such a publication has been much needed as a text book, to be studied in our schools and colleges. The sovereign citizen, also, who is called upon to take part in constituting and administering the government, will find it a valuable companion. Indeed we know of no class of citizens who would not be benefited by reading and studying this work. The study of Political Science is too much neglected; it should constitute a prominent feature of a practical English education. The right of suffrage and popular governments are a mere mockery when not associated with popular intelligence. To spread before the citizen the largest amount of intelligence, relating to the nature, genius, character, and institutions of our country, in the smallest possible space, appears to have been the object of this distinguished author—and we think he has most admirably succeeded. Our schools should at once adopt it as a text-book, to be thoroughly studied; and so man's library should be considered complete without it. "Young's Manual of Government and Law."

We hope the enterprising Publishers may be rewarded with a large sale of this valuable work. It can be had at the Book Store of J. B. Cobb & Co., Cleveland.

This speaks the True Democrat of the above named valuable work. The citizens of Portage County can find it at the Cleveland publisher's price, at HALL'S BOOK STORE, RAVENNA.

Meeting of Electors, Dec. 1st, 1852.

The Electoral College of the State of Ohio, met this morning pursuant to law, and organized, by calling Charles J. Orton, Esq. of Sa du ky, to the Chair, and Granville W. Stokes, of Warren County, Secretary.

The following resolution passed by the Senate of State of Ohio was read:

IN SENATE, November 30, 1852.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns for the purpose of granting the use of the Senate Chamber to the Presidential Electors for their session to-morrow, and that the Clerks of the Senate furnish them a copy of this resolution.

Attest: C. B. Flood, Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the invitation of the Senate was accepted.

The roll of the Electors was then called by the Secretary, and the following Electors answered to their names:

Washington M. Lean, of Hamilton;

Bartholomew Burns, of Richmond;

Charles Rice, of Hamilton;

Granville W. Stokes, of Warren;

Richard S. Cunningham, of Preble;

Enoch G. Dial, of Clarke;

Charles J. Orton, of Sandusky;

Joseph Kyle, of Clermont;

Francis Cleveland, of St. Clair;

Benjamin F. Johnson, of Franklin;

John B. Dumble, of Morrow;

William Golden, of Athens;

Hugh J. Jewitt, of Muskingum;

William Okay, of Monroe;

Charles H. Mitchell, of Tuscarawas;

Claukley T. McAster, of Columbiana;

James Fiske, of Wayne;

Samuel D. Harris, Jr. of Portage;

Eli T. Widler, of Erie;

On motion of Mr. Burns, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the Electoral College was now in session, and ready to fill any vacancies in said body.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Burns, Cunningham and McLean, as said committee.

After an absence of a few minutes, Mr. Burns reported that the Governor was now present.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the Electors thereupon proceeded by ballot to fill the vacancies occasioned by the non-attendance of Oliver Keyser, of Noble; Samuel H. Steedman, of Lucas; and William Palmer, of Fayette. Messrs. Dumble and McAster acting as tellers, and on counting the votes it was found that John Ferguson, of Geauga; James B. Steedman, of Lucas, and Richard A. Harrison, of Madison, received a unanimous vote, and thereupon declared duly elected Electors, to fill said vacancies, and a certificate of their election signed by the Electors, was transmitted to the Clerk.

And, thereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned to half past eleven o'clock.

The meeting again met, pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of H. J. Jewitt it was

Resolved, That this meeting now proceed by ballot to vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

Which resolution passed unanimously.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Cleveland and Kyle, as Tellers.

The meeting then proceeded to vote, by ballot, for President of the United States, and on counting the votes, FRANKLIN PIERCE received twenty-three votes, the whole number of Electors of the State of Ohio.

The vote was then taken for Vice-President of the United States, and on counting said ballots, WILLIAM R. KING received twenty-three votes, being the whole number of Electors of the State of Ohio.

On motion of H. J. Jewitt it was

Resolved, That we now proceed, by ballot, to appoint a Messenger to carry and Electoral vote of the State of Ohio, to the city of Washington.

Whereupon a ballot was taken, and Washington McLean was selected to perform that duty.

On motion, Eli H. Haines, and H. J. Jewitt were appointed by the Chair, to assist the Secretary to make the certificates required by law.

And thereupon the meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

The College met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Burns offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Journal of the proceedings of the Electoral College, signed by the Civil and Secretaries, be deposited with the Secretary of the State.

It was agreed that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn adjourn adjourn.

HOUSE.—The usual opening business having been done through with, Mr. Dunn announced the death of his wife.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maine, moved that the committee to enquire into the case of a temporarily insane man, introduced by Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, rescinding the resolution of the Senate against paying funeral honors to Members who should die during the recess of Congress.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Hale addressed the Senate in its favor for some time. Resolutions, after debate, were lost.

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